

use in connection with the preparations for the assumption of official duties as President or Vice President.

S. 4587

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 4587, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Benjamin Berell Ferencz, in recognition of his service to the United States and international community during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal justice and rule of law.

S. 4951

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4951, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit collection of copayments for the first three outpatient mental health care visits of veterans each calendar year, and for other purposes.

S. 4952

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4952, a bill to increase the annual limitation on purchases by individuals of Series I United States savings bonds during periods of high inflation.

S. 5108

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5108, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to qualify homeless youth and veterans who are full-time students for purposes of the low income housing tax credit.

S. 5277

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5277, a bill to reform the financing of Senate elections, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 858

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 858, a resolution expressing support for the goals of National Adoption Day and National Adoption Month by promoting national awareness of adoption and the children awaiting families, celebrating children and families involved in adoption, and encouraging the people of the United States to secure safety, permanency, and well-being for all children.

STATEMENT ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA:

S. 5293. A bill to provide for the designation of areas as Health Enterprise Zones to reduce health disparities and improve health outcomes in such areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Health Enterprise Zones Act of 2022.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought to light the severity of inequities in the U.S. healthcare system. Latinos and African Americans experienced the highest death and infection rates during the pandemic.

But inequitable access to quality, affordable healthcare is not unique to the past 18 months. Centuries of structural and systemic racism continue to result in poorer health outcomes in communities of color. Historically, these communities are underserved by health professionals, which both causes and further exacerbates health disparities.

That is why I am proud to introduce The Health Enterprise Zones Act of 2022, which uses a market-based approach to incentivize increased health provider participation in structurally disadvantaged areas.

This bill would direct the Department of Health and Human Services to designate health enterprise zones based on measurable and documented health disparities in areas with poor health outcomes.

These zones would be eligible Federal grants for projects to reduce health disparities and provide healthcare providers employee tax credits, a 10 percent Medicare reimbursement bonus, and student loan repayment.

I want to thank Representative ANTHONY BROWN for introducing the House companion, and I look forward to working on this bill into the next Congress. I hope our colleagues will join us in taking this key step to achieving health equity.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 874—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE USE OF ILLICIT ECONOMIES, ILLICIT TRADE, AND TRADE-BASED MONEY LAUNDERING, POSE A RISK TO THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALLIES AND PARTNERS OF THE UNITED STATES AROUND THE WORLD

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES 874

Whereas trade-based money laundering is a form of money laundering that disguises proceeds of crime by moving value through international trade transactions;

Whereas the transnational nature and complexity of trade-based money laundering make detection and investigation difficult;

Whereas drug trafficking organizations, terrorist organizations, and other transnational criminal organizations have succeeded at trade-based money laundering despite the efforts of United States law enforcement;

Whereas trade-based money laundering includes other offenses such as tax evasion, disruption of markets, profit loss for businesses, and corruption of government officials;

Whereas trade-based money laundering can result in the decreased collection of customs duties as a result of fraudulent cargo manifests;

Whereas trade-based money laundering can decrease tax revenue collected as a result of the sale of underpriced goods in the marketplace;

Whereas trade-based money laundering is one mechanism by which counterfeiters infiltrate supply chains;

Whereas drug trafficking organizations collaborate with Chinese criminal networks to launder profits from drug trafficking through Chinese messaging applications;

Whereas, on March 16, 2021, the Commander of the United States Southern Command, Admiral Faller, testified to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate that transnational criminal organizations “market in drugs and people and guns and illegal mining, and one of the prime sources that underwrites their efforts is Chinese money-laundering”;

Whereas the deaths and violence associated with drug traffickers, the financing of terrorist organizations and other violent non-state actors, and the adulteration of supply chains with counterfeit goods showcase the danger trade-based money laundering poses to the United States;

Whereas trade-based money laundering undermines security and the rule of law in countries where it takes place;

Whereas the United States is facing a drug use and overdose epidemic, as well as an increase in consumption of synthetic drugs, such as methamphetamine and fentanyl, which is often enabled by Chinese money laundering organizations operating in coordination with drug-trafficking organizations and transnational criminal organizations in the Western Hemisphere that use trade-based money laundering to disguise the proceeds of drug trafficking;

Whereas the presence of drug traffickers in the United States and their connection to international threat networks, as well as the use of licit trade to further their motives;

Whereas drug-trafficking organizations frequently use the trade-based money laundering scheme known as the “Black Market Peso Exchange” to move their ill-gotten gains out of the United States and into Central and South America;

Whereas trade-based money laundering can be combated effectively if the intelligence community, law enforcement agencies, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the private sector work together;

Whereas drug-trafficking organizations, terrorist organizations, and other transnational criminal organizations disguise the proceeds of their illegal activities behind sophisticated mechanisms that operate seamlessly between licit and illicit trade and financial transactions, making it almost impossible to address without international cooperation; and

Whereas the United States has established Trade Transparency Units with 18 partner countries, including with major drug-producing and transit countries, to facilitate the increased exchange of import-export data to combat trade-based money laundering; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the activities of transnational criminal organizations and their networks, and the

means by which such organizations and networks move and launder their ill-gotten gains, such as through the use of illicit economies, illicit trade, and trade-based money laundering, pose a risk to the interests of the United States and allies and partners of the United States around the world;

(2) in addition to considering the countering of illicit economies, illicit trade, and trade-based money laundering as a national priority and committing to detect, address, and prevent such activities, the President should—

(A) continue to assess, in the periodic national risk assessments on money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing conducted by the Department of the Treasury, the ongoing risks of trade-based money laundering;

(B) finalize the assessment described in the Explanatory Statement accompanying the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020 (division C of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-93)), which directs the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury to thoroughly assess the risk that trade-based money laundering and other forms of illicit finance pose to the United States;

(C) work expeditiously to develop, finalize, and execute a strategy, as described in section 6506 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (title LXV of division F of Public Law 116-283; 134 Stat. 4631), to counter—

(i) the activities of transnational criminal organizations, including illicit trade and trade-based money laundering; and

(ii) the illicit economies such organizations operate in;

(D) coordinate with international partners to implement that strategy, exhorting those partners to strengthen their approaches to combating transnational criminal organizations; and

(E) review that strategy on a biennial basis and improve it as needed in order to most effectively address illicit economies, illicit trade, and trade-based money laundering by exploring the use of emerging technologies and other new avenues for interrupting and putting an end to those activities; and

(3) the Trade Transparency Unit program of the Department of Homeland Security should take steps to strengthen its work, including in countries that the Department of State has identified as major money laundering jurisdictions under section 489 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h).

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6544. Mr. SCHATZ proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1402, to amend the Native American Languages Act to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, and for other purposes.

SA 6545. Mr. SCHATZ proposed an amendment to the bill S. 989, to establish a Native American language resource center in furtherance of the policy set forth in the Native American Languages Act.

SA 6546. Mr. SCHATZ proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3168, to amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 to modify the enforceability date for certain provisions, and for other purposes.

SA 6547. Mr. SCHATZ proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4104, to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Hualapai Tribe and certain allottees in the State of Arizona, to authorize construction of a water project relating to those water rights claims, and for other purposes.

SA 6548. Mr. KELLY (for Mrs. BLACKBURN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 365, to amend title 18, United States Code, to require a provider of a report to the CyberTipline related to online sexual exploitation of children to preserve the contents of such report for 180 days, and for other purposes.

SA 6549. Mr. KELLY (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. OSSOFF)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4719, to protect children against sexual abuse and exploitation, and for other purposes.

SA 6550. Mr. KELLY (for Mr. TESTER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3388, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve benefits administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

SA 6551. Mr. KELLY (for Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Ms. SMITH)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4978, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the State offices of rural health program.

SA 6552. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2617, to amend section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, to amend the description of how performance goals are achieved, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6544. Mr. SCHATZ proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1402, to amend the Native American Languages Act to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. ENSURING THE SURVIVAL AND CONTINUING VITALITY OF NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2905) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) EVALUATION; REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the President shall—

“(1) require the heads of the various Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities to carry out an evaluation described in subsection (a)(1); and

“(2) submit to Congress a report that describes—

“(A) the results of the evaluations; and

“(B) the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Education, after consultation with Indian tribes, traditional leaders, and representatives of Native American language communities, for amendments to Federal laws that are needed—

“(i) to bring the Federal laws into compliance with this Act;

“(ii) to improve interagency coordination for purposes of supporting revitalization, maintenance, and use of Native American languages; and

“(iii) to reduce duplication, inefficiencies, and barriers Native American language communities face in accessing Federal programs to support efforts to revitalize, maintain, or increase the use of Native American languages.”.

(b) SURVEY ON NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.—The Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 108. SURVEY ON NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans (referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’), shall undertake a survey of the use of all Native American languages in the United States.

“(b) UPDATES.—Prior to conducting each subsequent survey after the initial survey under subsection (a), the Secretary shall update the survey in accordance with this section.

“(c) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall design the initial survey under subsection (a) and each updated survey under subsection (b)—

“(1) in consultation with Indian tribes; and

“(2) after considering feedback received from Native American language speakers and experts.

“(d) CONTENTS.—Each survey under subsection (a) shall solicit—

“(1) information on which Native American languages are currently spoken;

“(2) estimates of the number of speakers of each Native American language;

“(3) any language usage statistics or information that the Secretary, in consultation with Indian tribes and Native American language speakers and experts, determines to be relevant and appropriate;

“(4) information on the types of Native American language maintenance and revitalization projects and practices that are currently being carried out;

“(5) information on any unmet Native American language resource needs of Indian tribes and Native American language communities; and

“(6) any other information that the Secretary, in consultation with Indian tribes and Native American language speakers and experts, determines to be necessary.

“(e) COORDINATION.—The Secretary may coordinate, and enter into cooperative agreements with, the Director of the Bureau of the Census for the purposes of carrying out this section.

“(f) OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out outreach and engagement activities to provide Indian tribes, Native American language communities, and the public information about—

“(A) opportunities to provide input on the development and design of each survey under subsection (a), including information on the consultations required under subsection (c);

“(B) the goals and purpose of the surveys conducted under subsection (a); and

“(C) the benefits and importance of participation in surveys under subsection (a).

“(2) GRANTS, CONTRACTS, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary may carry out the outreach and engagement activities required under paragraph (1)—

“(A) directly;

“(B) in partnership with the Bureau of the Census; or

“(C) through grants to, or contracts or cooperative agreements with—

“(i) Indian tribes;

“(ii) tribal organizations; and

“(iii) nonprofit organizations that work with Indian tribes, Native American language programs, and Native American language communities.

“(g) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section requires an Indian tribe, Native American language community, or Native American language speaker—

“(1) to participate in a survey under subsection (a); or